THE OHIO MEDICAL REPOSITORY.

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"SPECTEMUR AGENDO."

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NO. XVIII. CINCINNATI, DECEMBER 6, 1826. VOL. I.

EXTRACTS from the law incorporating Medical Societies, for the purpose of regulating the practice of Physic and Surgery in this state. Passed the 26th of February, 1824.

Sec. 3. That the persons named as aforesaid and their associates, in their respective districts, shall hold their first meetings on the last Tuesday of May next, and at the places following, that is to say, for the first district at Cincinnati; for the second, at Oxford, in Butler county; for the third, at Lebanon, in Warren county; for the fourth, at Piqua, in Miami county; for the fifth, at West Union, in Adams county; for the sixth, at Hillsborough, in Highland county; for the seventh, at Dayton, in Montgomery county; for the eighth, at Belfontaine, in Logan county; for the ninth, at Portsmouth, in Scioto county; for the tenth, at Chillicothe, in Ross county; for the eleventh, at Worthington, in Franklin county; for the twelfth, at Athens, in Athens county; for the thirteenth, at Lancaster, in Fairfield county; for the fourteenth, at Norwalk, in Huron county; for the fifteenth, at Zanesville, in Muskingum county; for the sixteenth, at Mount Pleasant, in Jefferson county; for the seventeenth, at Canton, in Stark county; for the eighteenth, at Warren, in Trumbull county; for the nineteenth, at Cleveland, in Cuyahoga county; and for the twentieth medical district, at Unionville, in Madison township, in Geauga county; and the person first named, as aforesaid, in each of said districts, or in case of his absence or inability, the person next named, shall give at least three weeks previous notice of such meeting, by advertisement, published in some newspaper in general circulation in said district.

Sec. 4. That when the persons named as aforesaid and their associates, to the number of five or more, shall have convened in their proper district, as provided in the preceeding section, they shall proceed to organize themselves into a medical society, by the name of their numerical number, as described in the second section of this act, by electing a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and shall henceforth be a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, and as such shall have power to hold, by purchase or otherwise, any estate, real, personal, or mixed; not exceeding the amount of five thousand dollars; to make such bye laws and regulations, as they may deem expedient, for the good order and government of said society, provided the same be not inconsistent, with the constitution and laws of this state; to create such offices, and direct the manner of filling the same, as they shall consider necessary; to fix the compensation of offices created by this act, or the bye laws of said society; to make assessments upon the members of the society, not exceeding three dollars per annum; to employ or appropriate the funds and property of said society, whether the same arises from assessments upon the members, contributions, fees of admission or donations, for any scientific or literary purpose, connected with the science of medicine, as to them shall seem best suited to promote the objects of their institution; to prescribe rules for the admission of members, not inconsistent with this act: And to provide for the expulsion of members, for mal-practice, and the removal of officers for misconduct, and the filling of all vacancies; and by their numerical name aforesaid, they shall be entitled to sue, and be subject to be sued in all courts of judicature; and shall devise and use a common seal, and may alter and renew the same at pleasure: *Provided however*, That if the persons named as aforesaid, in the second section of this act, shall not meet and organize themselves, in their respective districts, as provided in this section, on the said last Tuesday of May next; it shall be lawful for them to meet and organize on the day following, and their proceedings then had, shall be as valid as if they had been had on the day preceding.

Sec. 5. That there shall be elected in each of said societies, not less than three or more than five censors, whose duty it shall be, carefully and impartially to examine all students in physic and surgery, who may present themselves for that purpose; and to report in writing, their opinion of the qualification of such student, to the President of their society; and the President, or in his absence or disqualification, the Vice President, shall thereupon give to each student so examined, if said report shall so recommend, a license, under his hand and the seal of the society, countersigned by the secretary; which license shall authorize the person obtaining the same, to practice physic or surgery, or both, as shall be set forth in said license, in any part of this state: and the person obtaining such license, shall pay to the Treasurer of the society, where he obtains the same, a sum not exceeding ten dollars, for the benefit of said society; the amount of which sum, and the time of payment, shall be regulated by the bye-laws of the society: And each person having obtained a license as aforesaid, shall thereafter be a member of any medical society in this state, where he shall reside: *Provided however*, That the censors shall not examine any student in physic or surgery, for the purpose of his being licensed, for the practice of either, or both those professions, unless such student shall produce to them, satisfactory evidence of his being of good moral reputation, and that he shall have regularly studied such profession with some reputable practitioner or practitioners for the term of three years, unless such student shall have received a collegiate education, in which case he shall not be required to have studied but two years.

Sec. 6 That each medical society shall hold a meeting on the last Tuesday of May annually, and at such other times, as the bye laws may direct; that the President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and one other member, or any one or more of said officers, with other members sufficient to make the number of five, shall constitute a quorum, for holding elections, or transacting the ordinary business of said society; that the meeting of said society, subsequent to the day following the last Tuesday of May next, shall be held at such place, within the bounds of said district, as the bye laws shall direct; that all elections shall take place at the annual meetings, on the last Tuesday of May, and shall be by ballot; and a majority of votes given shall be necessary to a choice: And all officers so elected shall hold their offices for one year, and untill their successors shall be elected and inducted into office.

Sec. 7. That every physician and surgeon, who may reside in this state, on the said last Tuesday of May next, who shall have received a license, diploma, or honorary degree, from any regularly organized medical society or college in this state, or elsewhere; or who can produce satisfactory evidence, of having attended one course of medical lectures, at some reputable institution, or who shall produce to any one of said medical societies, satisfactory evidence of his having been reputably engaged in this state, in the practice of physic or surgery, for three years previous to the said last Tuesday of May next, shall on application be admitted a member of any medical society of this state, in the district in which he shall reside.

Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of each of the said medical societies, to provide a book in which he shall make an entry of the organization, bye-laws, resolutions, rules and proceedings of said society, and shall enter therein the names of the members, the time of their admittance, the names of the members expelled, and the times and causes of expulsion; also the annual reports of the Treasurer, of the state of the funds, and all such other matters as the society may direct; to which book, any member, at any time, shall have free access. And the Secretary shall, in the first week in June, annually, make out, certify, and lodge with the clerk of the court of common pleas, of the county, in which the meeting of his society shall be held, a full and fair transcript, of all the proceedings of said society, during the year preceding, and shall pay to the said clerk, twenty five cents, for filing the same in his office, which it is hereby made his duty to do.

Sec. 9. That the Treasurer of each society shall keep a fair and accurate account, of all the monies by him received and paid out, and of all the funds and property of said society: and shall report a full and ample statement thereof, to the said society, at each annual meeting, on the last Tuesday of May: and he shall, whenever required by the society, give bond and security for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him, in manner and form, as the bye-laws shall direct; and the said Treasurer, and the Secretary of each society, shall deliver to their successors in office, without neglect or delay, all the books, papers, and records, and other property belonging to said society, which may be in their hands at the time of their going out of office.

Sec. 10. That every person, who may hereafter be licensed to practice physic or surgery, in this state, shall deposite a copy of his license, with the clerk of the court of common pleas, in any county wherein he may reside; and until such copy shall be so deposited, he shall be liable to the penalties of this act, in the same manner he would be liable, if he had not obtained such license; and he shall pay to the clerk, with whom he shall file such copy, twenty-five cents, for filing and preserving the same, which it is hereby made the duty of such clerk to do.

Sec. 11. That no person, other than the members of said medical societies, shall, after the first day of July next, be permitted to practice physic or surgery, in this state; and if any person not being a member of said societies, shall practice physic or surgery, he shall not be entitled to the aid of the law, or courts of this state, in the collection of any debt, or demand whatever, arising or accruing from such practice; but the same shall be considered null and void, and shall vitiate and destroy any bond, bill note or contract whatsoever, into which the same shall in any wise be carried, changed or transferred; and such person shall moreover, forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, for every violation of this act, of which he may be duly convicted; to be recovered in action of debt, with costs of suit, in the name of the overseers of the poor of the township, where such penalty shall be incurred, before any justice of the peace, in such township, to be prosecuted by the said overseers, or any other person; and the justice before whom such conviction may be had, shall pay the money thus collected, into the hands of the Treasurer of said township, for the use of the poor thereof: *Provided*, That if the persons so practising, shall not demand or receive any fee or reward for the same, he shall be exempt from the penalties of this act. *Provided also*, That nothing herein contained, shall extend to prohibit any person, during his actual residence in any other of the United States, and who by the laws of the state where he shall reside, is not prohibited from practising physic and surgery therein, from practising in this state, when specially sent for to come into any part of it; and administer and prescribe medicine, or perform

any kind of surgical operation, for the relief of such, to whose assistance he may be sent for.

Sec. 12. That the medical society aforesaid, shall not either directly or indirectly, make any order, resolution or arrangement, defining or fixing the amount of compensation to be charged, or received for any services which may be rendered; or medicine furnished by any surgeon or physician within this state; nor make any other order, resolution or arrangement relating to any such charges or compensation.

Sec. 13. That each of the said medical societies are hereby authorised and required, at a regular meeting thereof, to be holden within seven months preceding the second Monday of December, A. D. 1827, to elect one delegate or proxy to represent said society in a general representative convention, to be holden as herein after provided.

Sec. 14. That the delegates and proxies elected as provided in the preceding section, shall convene in the town of Columbus, on the second Monday in December, in the year 1827. And when they, or a majority of them shall be so convened, they shall organize themselves as a general representative convention of the medical societies of the state of Ohio, by electing a president and secretary, and such other officers as they may deem necessary, and when so organized, they shall inquire into and determine the expediency of establishing a general medical society of the state of Ohio, and may hold their sittings from time to time, as their duties and convenience may require: and if their determination shall be in the affirmative, they shall proceed to form a constitution and code of by-laws, for the rule and government of such general medical society, providing therein for the amendment of such constitution and by-laws, and prescribing the offices, and qualification of officers and members who shall constitute such society, and the tenure of office and the mode of election, and manner of removal and filling vacancies, the duties of the officers and their compensation, the mode and manner of raising revenue, and all other provisions necessary to the complete organization and effective operation of such general medical society: *Provided*, The same shall be consistent with the constitution and laws of this state; a copy of which constitution and code of by-laws, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of state, within thirty days from the rising of said convention: But if their determination shall be in the negative, they shall exercise no further powers, except to recommend another convention, if they shall deem it advisable, to be holden at some subsequent period, at such time and place as they shall direct; and if they shall so recommend, such subsequent convention shall be elected and holden under the directions and restrictions; and be clothed with the powers contained in this and the preceding section.

Sec. 15. That this act shall not be construed or extended so as to subject any person to the penalties thereof, who shall have been practising as a physician or surgeon within this state, at the time of the taking effect of the act, regulating the practice of physic and surgery within this state, passed January fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one.

Sec. 16. That the general medical society of the state of Ohio, when formed and organized in pursuance of the constitution and code of by-laws, so to be formed by the representative convention as aforesaid, shall be a body politic and corporate with perpetual succession, by the name and style aforesaid, and as such shall be entitled to receive, purchase and hold real or personal state, to any amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and shall have power to devise and use a seal, and the same to change at pleasure, to sue and to be sued in all courts of judicature, and shall possess a visitorial power over all the district medical societies in the state; and shall have power to increase the number of said district societies, and to change or alter their boundaries as convenience or necessity may require; and shall prescribe uniform rules and regulations for said district societies, and enforce them by reasonable fines and penalties: *Provided however*, That the said societies shall in all things be subject to the laws and regulations of the General Assembly; and the corporate powers hereby granted, may at any time be revised or revoked by the Legislature.

Sec. 17. That the act regulating the practice of physic and surgery within this state, passed January fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty one, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided however*, That any right which the medical convention of Ohio, or any person shall have acquired under said act, to any fee or money yet due or unpaid, shall remain and continue valid; and may be prosecuted for the same, as though said act were not repealed.

This act to take effect from its passage.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ALLEN TRIMBLE,
Speaker of the Senate.

February 28th, 1824.

The Legislature of Ohio, at its last session, passed the following amendment to the Medical Law, as above.

Sec. 3. That it shall be lawful for the censors of each Medical District, or any one of said censors, to grant a permit to any applicant or applicants, in the interval of their regular meetings, and the permit so granted shall entitle the person to practise physic and surgery, until the next regular meeting of the censors in the district in which they may be located.

They also added another district, known as the twenty-first Medical District of Ohio, to hold their meetings at the town of Mount Vernon, Knox county.

Fever treated with large doses of Sulphate of Quinine, in Adams County, near Natchez, Mississippi.

By Henry Perrine, M. D.

A Boy, apparently fourteen or fifteen years old, was, on the 15th of October, 1825, at noon, attacked with chill, succeeded by fever; and at sunset I found him with frequent, strong pulse, hot skin, pain in his head, back, &c. A cathartic which he had taken was operating on his bowels. I immediately bled him half a pint, which induced a disposition to syncope; then gave him, in one dose, eight grains of the sulphate of quinine, which was speedily followed by sweat; directed a dose of purgative pills to be taken at bed-time, and by these means alone, he recovered.

January, 1826. I have not been apprized of a relapse having ensued.

I was called, at 4 P. M. on Wednesday, September 21, 1825, to Miss L. a full grown and robust girl, fifteen years old. She had a chill on Tuesday morning before light; and another on this morning, succeeded by fever; which was still present. She was now perspiring; but her head was aching, her eyes and face were flushed; she had cough, and pain in her breast and sides. She had no passage in forty hours, nor used any remedy. By immediate venesection of fourteen ounces, which was followed by faintness, her face and eyes became pale; skin cool; perspiration increased; and pains nearly gone. Four purgative pills were then administered, but by six P. M. the pulse and heat had risen, the skin had become dry, and the symptoms seemed to require another bleeding. Only two ounces of blood were obtained in an attempt at venesection, but reduction of heat and pulsation followed. Four purgative pills were given at seven o'clock, and at eight, the family infered that the fever had subsided. Before eleven o'clock, twenty grains of sulphate of quinine were administered, five grains at a dose, with intervals of half an our. The ensuing hour she was slightly "light-headed." Between midnight and Thursday morning had three very copious passages; at sunrise took four purgative pills, and before noon had one scanty passage more, all very dark. Secretions from the *skin* and *kidneys*, free; had no fever since eight o'clock the preceding night. Four purgative pills more were directed at noon, and to be repeated at sunset. On Friday forenoon ascertained that she had taken but six pills altogether; that the passages were scanty; that her head "felt big;" but that she was still free from fever. I then directed four purgative pills to be repeated every six hours until free passages should be procured, and afterwards enough daily to regulate the bowels. On Tuesday, 27th, she was eating heartily; and up to January, 1826, continued well.

I was called on the 19th of September, 1825, to a lady aged forty-five years, plump, and of originally strong constitution. She had, however, been only a few weeks relieved of a leucorrhœa and prolapsus uteri of some years duration, and her menstrual discharges were not entirely regular. She was taken with a trembling chill on Friday night, succeeded by fever, which had never been entirely off; yet she reported the accession of four cold tremors every succeeding twenty-four hours. She had taken on Saturday night a dose of calomel, and on Sunday morning, half a gill of castor oil, which produced only a few scanty, watery passages, the last of which was somewhat coloured. Had no perspiration previous to my visit. Her face was flushed, her eyes red, her head aching; had pain in her breast and sides, and her tongue was white and dry. By venesection of twenty ounces, (blood buffed and cupped,) her face and eyes became pale, tongue moist, and skin cool. Sixteen grains of sulphate of quinine were then given in two hours; one-third immediately, another at three, and the last at four o'clock. On Tuesday, a four-grain dose of sulphate of quinine, at the middle of the forenoon, the afternoon, and at bed-time. At sunset, on Monday, she took four purgative pills, and the same number every six hours afterwards, up to Wednesday morning, sunrise. On Monday afternoon and night, (from the time she took the quinine,) she *perspired* profusely; and on Tuesday the *skin* was *moist*, except from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. when attempts to form fever were present; the first indicated simply by a cessation of perspiration; the second by some head-ache, flushing of the face and eyes, coolness of the extremities, and pain at the pylorus in addition. During this day the secretion of *urine* became *plentiful*—more being discharged than in all the previous days together; and *free perspiration* continued throughout the night and ensuing day. On Monday night she had but three scanty, watery passages from her bowels; on Tuesday two passages, still scanty, but more consistent; on Tuesday night had *one*, and on Wednesday forenoon, *two*, which were all copious, coloured, and consistent, said to be more than in all the preceding days. On Wednesday afternoon her appetite was returning; her bodily and mental feelings were fine; yet four grains of the sulphate of quinine were immediately given to anticipate a possible attempt towards forming fever, similar to the evening before. During the remaining two days of convalescent treatment, pills enough to operate freely on the bowels, were administered; and enough afterwards directed to keep them merely regular. January, 1826. Several weeks after becoming perfectly well, she became indisposed with disease connected with her period of life, but appears to be regaining her usual vigour.

Maria, a hearty, full grown black, sixteen years old, two months advanced in her second pregnancy, was attacked on the morning of October 8th, 1825, with vomiting, succeeded by fever, which intermitted at night. The next morning a chill introduced the fever, which continued through the day and night, and a supervening chill was felt the ensuing morning of the 10th. Had taken on the 8th a small dose of salts; and on this morning, (of the 10th.)

twelve grains of calomel, shortly after which she fainted. At eleven o'clock I found her with pulse full, strong, and bounding, with severe pain in the loins and with the general symptoms of fever. An immediate bleeding of twelve ounces reinduced faintness, and its accompanying sweat. Eight grains of sulphate of quinine were then given; at 1 P. M. two hours afterwards, she was still *perspiring* freely, and took eight grains more. At 2 P. M. four purgative pills were given; at sunset, four more. A blister was directed for the pain in the loins; an eight-grain dose of sulphate of quinine at bed-time; and another dose of eight grains two hours before light of the ensuing morning of the 11th. At 9 A. M. of that day, she was still *sweating* freely; the purgative pills had operated on her bowels during the night, yet another dose of four pills was now given. At sunset, (Dr. Elliot with me,) stated she had had several watery passages; she was still perspiring, but her pulse was full and bounding. Bled her sixteen ounces; gave her a purgative, four pills; she fainted from exertion a few hours afterwards. At bed-time took eight grains of sulphate of quinine. Had *copious, consistent* evacuation from the bowels; was still perspiring; had a good appetite. I then left her, with the direction to take a purgative at the bed-time of that and the ensuing night. January, 1826. Has continued perfectly well.

Mrs. P. a married female, apparently thirty years old, who had suffered from abortions, fevers, visceral inflammations, and was then labouring under chronic hepatic disorder, whose person is slender, deformed, and of originally weakly constitution, and whose sucking infant was her only living child, was attacked on Tuesday evening, 10th November, with a chill and fever, which lasted several hours. The next day at noon she was again attacked, and as the fever *continued* on Thursday, I was called to see her about eleven o'clock. She was insensible, except for a few minutes at a time, when roused by loud and repeated calls in an imperitive tone, and she would then immediately sink again into a state of stupor. Her pulse was between 120–30; her veins were callapsed, and could not be filled by a ligature; her skin was dark and dry, and its temperature was increased on the trunk, but diminished on the extremities. At noon, a dose of eight grains of sulph. quinine was administered, and an equal dose was repeated every third hour, until sixty-four grains were taken. At one o'clock a dose of purgative pills, (without calomel,) was given, and repeated at the end of six hours.

In fifteen minutes after the first dose of quinine, a *free* and *general perspiration* occurred, the extremities becoming warmer and the body cooler; and the same circumstances were freshly manifested after each succeeding dose, but gradually becoming less remarkable. By bed-time she recognised her infant, and began to converse rationally, but had no recollection of the events of the afternoon. During the night free evacuations from the bowels occurred. By the ensuing morning her pulse had sunk at least forty beats in the minute; and during the day the disease was so far conquered that my apprehensions of danger were removed. The remaining treatment was similar to that of my other cases during convalescence: viz. a large dose of quinine at the periods most likely to anticipate any attempt to form fever; and purgative pills, sufficient to procure copious consistent evacuations from the bowels, with enough afterwards to keep them merely regular.

A negro woman had, in October, with a violent inflammation of the liver and its sympathetic fever, a genuine quotidian ague and fever, which commenced daily an hour earlier than the preceding paroxysm. Active and repeated blood-letting and purging, followed by calomel in scruple doses, till the system was affected, constituted the treatment of the one; and sulphate of quinine, in eight-grain doses, so as to anticipate the ague, was the remedy for the other. The ague and fever did not in this case, (nor in others that I have seen,) appear to be benefited by the mercurial affection under which the hepatitis was subsiding, but by the combined treatment, both diseases were in a few days subdued.

My pulse in ordinary health is sixty in the minute. When at eight, during the exacerbations of fever, I tried, on successive days, the effect of an eight-grain dose of sulphate of quinine on the *frequency* of my own pulse; the only variation in two hours after each experiment, was four beats less. My pulse was examined with an accurate time-piece every fifteen minutes. Some time afterwards I was attacked by an intermittent fever. At the commencement of a chill my pulse was eighty-eight, small and feeble; an eight-grain dose of sulphate of quinine was immediately taken; in fifteen minutes afterwards my pulse was seventy-six, fuller and firmer; in one hour and fifteen minutes, it was sixty four and full. In an hour more I felt well enough to ride out.

My observations so far, exhibit the following as one of the successful modes of treating our autumnal fevers, whether congestive or inflammatory. Bleeding, whenever the symptoms require it. A dose of from six to twelve grains of sulphate of quinine, every two or three hours, at any period of the fever, until its symptoms in the pulse and skin are subdued. Then purgatives to obtain copious consistent evacuations from the bowels, until they regain their usual power. Subsequent attempts to form fever should be counteracted by a large dose of the quinine.

The best quantity for a dose, (from eight grains to sixty, or more,) the best intervals of exhibition (from one hour to twenty-four, or more,) and the whole number of doses requisite, with the best preceding, accompanying, or subsequent remedies for the varying morbid "states of the system," or parts, have still to be determined by enlightened experimenters. The cinchonæ cortex has been used by me in as great a latitude as I indicate above for the quinine; and the only objection I could ever see to the use of the bark itself in *large* doses during the paroxysm, was the oppression and irritation of the mass of other matter which necessarily accompanied the febrifuge principle. I have some hopes of witnessing a few cases treated in this section of the country, conformably to these views.

CINCINNATI;

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1826.

MORTALITY OF CINCINNATI FOR NOVEMBER.

Typhus fever, 1; Intermitting fever, 2; Hooping cough, 5; Dropsy of the brain, 1; Consumption, 2; Dysentery, 3; Fits, 1; Cholic, 1; Teething, 1; Cholera Infantum, 1; unknown, 10. Adults, 11—Children, 17. Total, 28.

The annual election of officers of the "OHIO MEDICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI," took place on the last Monday of last month, whereupon the following gentlemen were declared duly elected:

JOHN MOORHEAD, M. D. President.
J. G. LEE, M.D. Vice President
J. M. MASON, M.D. Secretary.
DR. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

This society meets weekly, for the purpose of discussing Medical and Philosophical subjects. It consists, at present, of about one hundred members; and, from the manner in which the proceedings of the meetings are conducted, promises great usefulness and respectability.

The semi-annual meeting of the "FIRST DISTRICT MED SOC. OF OHIO" took place, pursuant to public notice, on the third Tuesday of last month. Amongst other business of the society, an order was passed, requesting the Editor of this journal to publish the Medical Law of this state, which will account for its appearance on the first page of this number.

We have received from our esteemed correspondent, DR. JOHN P. HARRISON, of Louisville, an article of considerable length, in continuation of his remarks on Pathological Anatomy. To this gentleman our warmest acknowledgments are due for his valuable "contributions" to the Ohio Medical Repository, and through it to the medical public. By inserting, in the present number, the law of our state regulating the practice of Physic and Surgery, we are of necessity compelled to put by, for subsequent use, several articles of interest which we had designed for publication to-day. The most interesting of these is Dr. Harrison's, which shall appear, entire, in our next.

It affords us pleasure to say that many of our patrons, at home and at a distance, have been prompt in advancing their first year's subscription, according to the terms of our paper. But the money which we have as yet received, has not been commensurate with the necessary expenses of carrying on the work. We therefore earnestly appeal to such of our friends who may be in arrears to us, for the payment of those arrearages. This appeal is made with a confidence which we very much hope will not be disappointed. Having spared neither pains nor expense in the prosecution of our undertaking, in order to make it useful and interesting, we have an honest right to expect, in return, the fulfilment of our terms of subscription.

Gentlemen at a distance can enclose to us, by mail, the amount due; and by those in Cincinnati, and in the neighbourhood, we can be seen at any time.

"A BRUNONIAN" will appear in our next.

MR. CRUVEILHIER *on the Texture of the Liver.*—From injections of liquids, variously coloured, into the vessels of the liver, and the excretory canals of the bile, this gentleman infers:

1st. That the granulations of which the liver appears to be composed, are surrounded with a dense cellular tissue, of a whiter colour than the granulations themselves.

2d. That the ramifications of the vena porta, surround the granulations themselves.

4th. That the radicles of the supra-hepatic veins, and those of the excretory canals, are in the centre of the granulations.

From DR. BAILIE'S *Posthumous Works.*

Of Diabetes.—I have, in the course of my medical life, seen a good many instances of this formidable disease. Of late years, a considerable proportion of such cases have got well under my care, or have had the symptoms very much mitigated. The most successful plan of treatment has been to give considerable doses of opium, combined with rhubarb or some other bitter; fifty drops of laudanum, for instance, may be given three or four times a day; mixed with some infusion of rhubarb or infusion of columbo. The rhubarb may also be given separately, in the form of pills. Under this treatment the disease will often gradually subside, and at length

cease altogether. It is, however, very apt to recur; and therefore this plan of treatment, in more moderate doses, should be continued for some months after the patient is apparently well. Bleeding from the system generally, and topical bleeding from the loins, are often useful; for the blood-vessels of the kidneys in this disease are generally more or less distended with blood. The diet should be temperate, and should consist chiefly of animal food; and the best kind of drink is, upon the whole, Bristol water.

New method of Percussion of the Thorax.—Mr. Piorry read a memoir to the Academy, on this new method. It consists in striking on a small circular plate, one line in thickness, made of the pine used by the musical instrument makers, and supported by a bent handle. By this means, a stronger sound is obtained, the differences of which may be perceived even through the clothes. We may also strike harder, and with a more sonorous substance than the fingers, &c.—*Ibid.*

Acetate of Ammonia a remedy for Drunkenness.—At a sitting of the Royal Academy of Sciences, M. Mazuyer read a memoir on the effects of acetate of ammonia in drunkenness, which, according to him, will dissipate it in less than five minutes. This property belongs, as has been long known, to ammonia.—*Ibid*

Remarks upon the Preparation of Black Drop, and the Acetic Tincture of Opium. By Thomas Evans.

(*Concluded.*)

"It will require but a moment's reflection to convince us that the practitioner of medicine can never know what quantity of opium he is giving, when he prescribes this inelegant, unscientific, and uncertain preparation. He may either give so much as to produce far greater effects than he anticipates, or while endeavouring to guard against this, he may find that the quantity ordered is inefficient. The danger of using the black drop is greatly increased by the fact, that a large portion of the opium which enters into its composition, is *undissolved* and merely held in suspension by the syrup. It will consequently subside towards the bottom of the vessel containing it, leaving the superior portions of less than ordinary strength, and as these are poured off, the remainder may contain *double* or *treble* the proper quantity of opium. It is true, the dispensatories direct the syrup to be '*filtered*,' but it is obvious that it would not pass through any filter, the pores of which were small enough to detain the minute portions of undissolved opium. The article, when prepared according to the pharmacopœia, *always contains a considerable volume of suspended opium.*

"It needs no argument to show that the black drop should no longer be recognised as an officinal preparation. As the acetic compounds of opium are acknowledged to possess, in some cases, a decided advantage over all others, it seems desirable to substitute for the black drop a tincture, which shall possess those advantages without the objections to which that preparation is liable. Some years ago, Dr. Joseph Hartshorne directed the preparation of such a tincture, according to the following recipe, viz.:

"Turkey opium,	℥ii.
Strong vinegar,	℥ f. xii.
Alcohol,	℥ f. viii.

Triturate the opium with the vinegar; add the alcohol and digest with gentle heat for ten days; then filter through paper for use.

"This tincture has been extensively used in this city and other places, and is found to possess all the virtues of the black drop. Those who prefer the addition of the aromatics, may prepare it by putting in half an ounce of nutmeg, bruised, and one drachm of saffron.

"One fluid drachm of the simple tincture yields by evaporation, 3.5 grains of hard extract, of a dark brown or nearly black colour, shining fracture and extremely bitter taste. The common tincture of opium (laudanum) contains only 2.3 grains of extract to the fluid drachm; it follows that the acetic tincture contains 9.6 grains more of the extract, in every fluid ounce, than laudanum. Its strength, in proportion to the latter, is as fourteen to nine.

"The extract obtained by evaporating the acetic tincture, furnishes a very convenient mode for exhibiting the preparation in pills or powders. It is known by the name of acetated extract of opium, extractum opii acetatum.

"From several experiments, which I have made, it appears that the proportion of extract yielded by this tincture, is affected in some measure, by the strength of the vinegar. Acetous acid dissolves a larger portion of opium than either alcohol or water. Of sixty parts of opium which were digested for several days in pyroligneous acid, fifty were dissolved, and, after the solution had been filtered through paper, were obtained by evaporation, in the form of a shining dark brown extract. Sixty parts of opium treated in the same manner with alcohol and water, each yielded only about one half the quantity of extract.

"As the vinegar of the shops is often impure and contains but a small portion of acetic acid, I would suggest the propriety of forming a menstruum with purified pyroligneous acid, water, and alcohol. I have accordingly prepared an acetated tincture of opium by the following recipe:

"Pure pyroligneous acid,	℥ f. v.
Water,	℥ f. vii.
Alcohol,	℥ f. viii.
Turkey opium,	℥ ii.

Mix the acid, water, and alcohol, and triturate the opium with the compound; digest with a gentle heat for ten days or two weeks, and filter through paper for use.

"The pyroligneous acid which I used was perfectly transparent and colourless, and contained about 30.5 per cent. of acetic acid, one hundred grains of it requiring 87.5 grains of crystallized sub-carbonate of soda to saturate it, which is about six times the quantity required by good vinegar.

The tincture prepared by this recipe yields, by evaporation, thirty-two grains of hard extract of opium to the ounce; its strength, compared with laudanum, is about as sixteen to nine.

When an aromatic tincture of opium is wanted, the following recipe will furnish an elegant preparation, viz.:

Pure pyroligneous acid,	℥ f. v.
Water,	℥ f. vii.
Alcohol,	℥ f. viii.
Turkey opium,	℥ ii.
Nutmeg, bruised,	℥ ss.
Cardamom seeds, bruised,	℥ ii.

Mix the acid, water, and alcohol, and triturate the opium with the liquid; add the nutmeg and cardamom; digest for two weeks, then filter through paper for use. pp. 53—60.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

Medical Department.

THE LECTURES will commence, as usual, on the first Monday of November, and terminate in the first week of the ensuing March.

Anatomy and Surgery by Dr. Dudley.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Dr. Caldwell.
Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Drake.
Obstetricks and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Richardson.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. Short.
Chemistry, by Dr. Blythe.

The paper of the Bank of the commonwealth of Kentucky, heretofore received at par, by the Professors, having nearly gone out of circulation: specie, or its equivalent will hereafter be expected.—The price of each ticket is fifteen dollars, with the exception of that to the course of Anatomy and Surgery, which is twenty. The Matriculation, with admission to the Library and Reading Room, which are kept open every day, is five dollars,—making the aggregate fees for instruction $100.

The Library, containing about 3000 volumes, is constantly augmenting, by the importation of new standard and periodical works, from Great Britain and the continent of Europe.

The difficulties experienced by the two last Classes, from the disproportionate size of the *Anatomical Hall*, have been obviated by the erection of a new one of enlarged dimensions, with appurtenances and conveniences not surpassed by any other in the United States.

By order of the Faculty,
DAN. DRAKE, M. D.
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Transylvania University, July 15, 1816.

Medical College of OHIO.

THE LECTURES in this Institution, will commence on the First Monday of November next; and will continue until the end of the ensuing February, on the following subjects: viz.

Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, by Jedediah Cobb, M. D.
Materia Medica and Obstetrics, by Josiah Whitman M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy by the Rev. Elijah Slack, A. M.
Theory and Practice of Medicine, by John Moorhead, M. D.

Professor Cobb will lecture daily;—price of his tickets, twelve dollars. Each of the other Professors will lecture at least Five times a week: price of each of their tickets, ten Dollars.

The fee for Matriculation, including the use of the Library and admittance to the Hospital, is three dollars; making the aggregate cost of Instruction, Forty-five dollars.

In the Hospital, (*the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio,*) a regular course of Clinical Instructions is delivered, on the most important of the cases presented.

The cost of Graduation and the Diploma, is Fifteen Dollars.

The large and commodious College Edifice, now erecting, will be in readiness, and a Library provided, against the opening of the Session

Each of the *Medical Districts of Ohio*, is entitled to select, and send for gratuitous admission to all the Lectures, one *indigent* pupil

By order of the Faculty.
JOHN MOORHEAD, *Dean.*

Cincinnati, Aug. 28, 1816.
Medical College of Ohio,

DR. WRIGHT has removed his office to the rooms directly over the Apothecaries' Hall, corner of Main and Third streets. Persons having business with him relative to this *Journal*, or those wishing his professional services, will find him at the above place.

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